Bowlesia incana R. & P. was reported from St. Martin Parish by John W. Thieret (no. 17063, 3 April 1964; see SIDA 1: 294, 1964). It was collected earlier but not reported by Robert Kral (no. 8226, 5 March 1959, SMU), as a lawn weed in Monroe. It is abundant as a lawn weed beside Garrett Hall on Northeast Louisiana State College Campus at Monroe *(Thomas 1845,* 18 March 1967).—*R. Dale Thomas, Biology Department, Northeast Louisiana State College, Monroe, Louisiana 71201.*

THREE OBSERVATIONS ON VIOLA (VIOLACEAE) IN NACOGDOCHES COUNTY, TEXAS.—While studying *Viola* in Nacogdoches County, Texas, 1953-1966, two instances of the effect of environmental change on the gross morphology of the native stemless blues were noted. Edgar Anderson (1955) and W. H. Camp (1961) reported similar experiences in the taxon.

In 1934-35, a CCC road was built through a wooded area. The sunlight at its intersection with an older road was increased. A plant with sagittate leaves was collected at the junction of the two roads by Donald Feazell, March 9, 1947, and is in the herbarium of Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches, Texas. The CCC road was not kept up after World War II and was closed by fencing in 1952. The shade of the area had increased when, in 1963 and 1964, no plants with sagittate leaves were present. The population had the leaves of *Viola Lovelliana* Brainerd, with spreading, two- or three-cleft lateral lobes.

In March, 1960, 50 plants in a population of *V. Langloisii* Greene were examined. The flowers of all had a glabrous spur petal, an important point of difference from *V. affinis* LeConte, its close relative here, which has a bearded spur petal. No other non-*Langloisii* characters were observed. Upon returning to the population in March, 1963, the habitat was much more open and sunny as extensive lumbering had occurred. Of 14 plants examined, 12 had flowers with bearded spur petals. The population was no longer *V. Langloisii* in all its characters.

My data on the stemless blues of Nacogdoches County point to the absence of genetic barriers between them. An introduced violet *is* genetically distinct with three characters never seen in the natives although it has grown among them, in many locations, for 43 years. They are 1. large, long stigmatic aperture on the top of the pistil whose summit is slightly rounded; 2. filaments above the anthers white, cream or pale yellow, never orange; 3. never varying broad petals of never varying true white that shows no color when pressed. It keys to *V. sororia* Willdenow. One of our native phenotypes also keys to *V. sororia* Willdenow although it differs from the introduced taxon in the above three characters.

Dr. Victor J. Hoff, Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches, Texas, kindly suggested useful changes in the wording of these notices.
—*Janice Burroughs Lacey, Drawer 1312, Nacogdoches, Texas 75961.*

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BUPLEURUM LANCIFOLIUM (B. SUBOVATUM) (UMBELLIFERAE) IN TEXAS.—In The Vasculum for July, 1967 (vol. 52 no. 2, p. 14) is a short note by Michael Mullin reporting that several specimens from the vicinity of Durham, England, at first thought to be *Bupleurum rotundifolium* L. proved on closer examination to be *B. lancifolium* Hornem. (*B. subovatum* Link). Examination of 10 North American sheets in SMU Herbarium filed as *B. rotundifolium* revealed that two from Texas were *B. lancifolium,* and one from North Carolina was apparently the same. TEXAS. Harris Co.: Houston, garden weed, *Edna Miner,* 2 May 1964. Webb Co.: Laredo, Lake Casa Blanca, *Terry Tarvin 65,* 1 April 1964. NORTH CAROLINA. Forsyth Co.: Winston-Salem, *P. O. Schallert (Salem College Herb. No. 805),* 20 July 1932 (with very immature, faintly granulose fruits; umbels 1—3-rayed). This species differs from *B. rotundifolium* in having somewhat narrower leaves, umbels with 2—5 rays (instead of 4—10), and granulose or closely warty-roughened fruits (instead of smooth ones) (cf. Mathias and Constance, North Amer. Fl. 28B pt. 1: 135—137, 1944; Clapham, Tutin and Warburg, Flora of the British Isles, ed. 2, pp. 511—512 1962). These features are well shown in a specimen at SMU from ITALY: Triest, Muggia, *Dr. F. Höpflinger,* 15 July 1953. The other North American specimens (from Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia) were correctly named *B. rotundifolium,* as was one Texas collection (Dallas Co.: Oak Cliff, Dallas, *Ernest F. Couch,* 24 April 1958; voucher for the report of this species by the collector in Field & Lab. 26: 84, 1958). According to Mullin, the plant was introduced at Durham, England, with bird seed; the means of its introduction into Texas is unknown.—*Lloyd H. Shinners.*